DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 27.

Address of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia,

ON THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, just before the closing scenes of that body, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives are hereby tendered to the Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK for the distinguished ability and uniform courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over its sessions during the present Congress.

The SPEAKER (Mr. BOCOCK), having been informed of the adoption of the resolution, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Before performing my last official act as Speaker of this House, you will indulge me in making a few parting observations. Our labors are closed, our record is made up, and as it stands, so it must go down to the remotest generations. This is a solemn reflection. The time of action is always a time of feeling, of impulse, and often of prejudice. The future is ever concealed from the view by a thick veil, which no human hand can uplift, and no mortal eye can penetrate. The past alone is fixed and certain.

And now, as we stand and look back over the history of the last two years, the mists already begin to dissolve, the clouds to lift themselves up, and our pathway to grow clear and distinct in the calm light of reason and reflection. We see now, more clearly than ever before, the dread responsibility which has rested upon us, and how deeply our action has involved the safety of our country and the best interests of mankind. As we stand and contemplate, how little appear the momentary ebullitions of passion, which may have caused us to walk unsteadily in the path of duty, and how criminal if at any time an unholy selfishness has caused any of us to depart therefrom. If, however, notwithstanding our best and truest efforts, we have in anything fallen short of what the occasion seemed to require, it is our privilege to plead in our defence that infirmity of human nature from which no mortal man is exempt. And, as the Speaker of the House of Commons is accustomed, at the beginning of his term, to stand before the Sovereign of the land, and claim the ancient rights and privileges of the body over which he presides, so I now, standing here at the end of my term, claim, in your name, against all mankind, that charity of judgment, and kindness of criticism, which all have so much reason to desire. In order correctly to appreciate the action of this House, and of this Congress, it is proper to bear in mind the circumstances by which we have been surrounded, and the difficulties we have had to encounter.—We have been called to legislate for an infant nation, struggling with some of the embarrassments, within, that usually attend a new political organization, and assailed, from without, by war—and such a war! so vast in its dimensions, so unexampled in its ferocity, so altogether unchristian and unholy in its spirit and so exacting in its demands. And why waged—because we have assailed another people? By no means; but simply because we have presumed to assert that inalienable right, so dear to our patriot fathers of '76, and so necessary to our own safety—the right to govern ourselves.—To meet the requirements of such a war, has indeed, been no easy task—to give the men and the money—and yet we have no shrunk from the performance of this duty. When, in the spring of 1862, the failure of the State Legislatures to furnish us with a sufficient number of troops, raised by State authority, rendered it essential that prompt and strong measures should by taken by us, we boldly resorted to the measure of conscription; then new in this country; and thus we saved alike our army and our cause. And, since that time, as the exigencies of the service have required it, we have enlarged the scope of that law, and lessened the number exempted from its operation, till, at last, by a recent enactment, it is believed that we have made it as efficient as present circumstances will allow. It might have appeared to some desirable that every able bodied man should be put in the field. But to do so would be to cripple and prostrate those industrial and producting interests on which the support of the army depends. On the other hand, it was necessary, so far as practicable, to swell our army; else those producing interests themselves might be all overrun and destroyed. In order to arm, equip, feed and pay our soldiers, it has been necessary that we should have control of very large supplies of money or credit. The money could not be had, because it was not attainable in the country, and the stringency of the blockade cut off that foreign trade through which it might have been brought in. To push our credits to extreme limits, without oppressive taxation accompanying it, would be to destroy that credit itself. Hence, the dificulties in which our finances have become involved. Shallow thinkers have said that these financial difficulties were easy enough to remove if Congress would only act. They seemed to think that, by some smart parliamentary manœuvre, some cunning trick of legislation, our debts could be paid off, and money brought into our coffers. It is only those who have explored the subject thoroughly, that have been able to know the full extent of those difficulties. This Congress has given to this subject a long, patient, laborious and earnest investigation. What the effect of these measures recently adopted will be, I need not detain you to predict. Time must determine this. But I will say that they are strong and thorough in their character, and afford proof to the people that those whom they have entrusted with representative duties in this Congress, have not wanted the nerve to adopt any measures, however strong, if in their judgment the emergency required it. It should be remembered, however, in this connection, that legislation is often, and especially on difficult subjects, but a compromise of conflicting views, not only among the different members of the same body, but also between the two bodies that make up the Congress. When we cannot get what we think is best, we may be forced to take the best we can get. Let it be further remembered that the legislation on the subjects to which I have alluded, have not been shaped for individual benefit, but for the good of the country. If some have been sent to the field, it was because it was thought they could there best subserve the country's interest. If others have been left at home, it was not for their own ease or comfort, but because that was supposed to be the field on which they could best wage the war. If some have been taxed more heavily, while the hand of taxation has borne more lightly on others, it has been so devised because such a system was thought to be, on the whole, the best for the country's good. There can be no general plan that will not operate unequally in individual cases.—That it does so is, therefore, no conclusive argument against it. If any shall be made to feel discomfort and hardship, let me tell them that, in a war like this, discomfort and hardship must be, to a greater or less degree, the lot of all. He who expects now to repose in ease and comfort is as unreasonable as the sailor who, while the storm is raging around, and his good ship struggling with the dashing billows, asks to be allowed to go down and take a comfortable and quiet snooze in his berth below. To complain of having to give up a part of a man's property, if necessary for the good of the cause, is of all things the most unreasonable. It is given up to save the remainder. If we achieve our independence, we must have men and money. Without both we are undone; and what then will we save? We will not save our soldiers from the dangers and privations of the battle-field. For if triumphant over us, in the insolence of their pride, the Government at Washington will speedily seek to avenge some fancied wrong against England or France, or both.—And, as well to rid themselves of a population they fear, as to carry out their purposes of revenge, they will put our brave boys in the front of their battle. And then, these on the plains of Mexico or Canada, will suffer, in the service of a hated master, greater privations and hardships than they now feel fighting at their own doors, in defence of their homes, their families and their firesides. Will we save our property? By imperial edict it has already been declared that our labor is no longer our property, and acts of confiscation stand on the statute book ready, whenever the power is given, to clutch our lands and other property.

Doubt it who will, subjugation brings destitution. The doctrine is, that rebels have *no rights*, and when did Yankee cupidity ever consent to relinquish what Yankee power could hold? The unprincipled mercenaries of their army have an appetite for plunder that the wolf of the desert might behold with envy. What have they done with the country they have overrun? Think of our desolated fields, our smouldering houses, the wives and children of worthy citizens, roaming houseless and homeless through the land, seeking shelter and begging subsistence. Think, too, of our noble boys whose bones are bleaching on a thousand battle-fields, or who are now suffering a living death in Northern dungeons. Think of all these things and think of your money. In view of these dread realities, let all seditious complainings be forever hushed in the land, nor let any man be deluded with the idea that, by unmanly submission, peace may be obtained and these evils avoided. He who has watched with care the progress of this war, will have observed, that in proportion as the chances of success against the South, by whatever means, have increased, in that same proportion the strength and violence of the abolition and fanatical party have also increased. Let them get control over us tomorrow and that party will have acquired a lease of power that will last for a generation. In such an event, there might be a few who would wish to see us restored to our former status and the old Union re-established; but their voices would be lost in the wild whirlwind and tempest of fanatical triumph and fury. Men want peace—do we not *all* want peace? Peace! how gladly would we hail its advent! How anxiously do we watch for its coming! Aye, we wait for it as one who waiteth for the morning. Our fancy strains to catch the rustling sound of its white wings, as it descends and hovers over us, like a messenger from on High. We lift ourselves up to meet the soft and sweet accents of its salutation—as soft and sweet as the whisperings of an angel's voice! We listen with eager ears for the faintest echo of its feathery footfalls on our door-ways, as it seeks to re-enter its accustomed haunts. While the imagination labors and agonizes with the thought a bright scenes opens up around us. The roar of the cannon is hushed; the clangor of arms is heard no more; bonfires blaze on every hill-top, and the notes of congratulation and rejoicing vibrate on every breeze. The son is restored to his mother; the brother to his fond sister, and the bridegroom to his long lost bride. The family circle is reunited, and beams from love lighted eyes shed a hallowed brightness through every household. The scene charms and melts the heart; but a bloody hand is suddenly stretched forth to mar its beauty. It vanishes away, and leaves in its stead the dread realities of war. Honorable peace we all desire; but our enemy will not allow us this.

There is another sort of *peace* that submission would give us. It is the peace that waits on the foot-steps of the conqueror—the peace that was proclaimed in that famous announcement, "*Peace reigns in Warsaw.*"—It is a peace whose mildest attribute is cheerless, endless, hopeless slavery. Better anything than this. Aye, there is yet another sort of peace which is greatly to be preferred to it—the peace of the charnel-house; the silence of grave. Pity is sometimes expressed for those who are marked out in case of the success of our enemies, to be tried and executed for treason. In that event, their fate, in my opinion, is not the most to be deplored. Far better the gallows, the stake, anything, rather than slavery to a nation whose chief and representative men are Butler, Sickles, Sumner, and the like.—What brave and manly heart is there that would not, from the height of the gibbet, look down with pity and contempt upon those mean and abject wretches who have turned from the cause of their own injured South, because it appeared weak, and, by mean compliance and sycophantic servility, have sought to commend themselves to the tyrant who wishes to enslave us? Washington in chains would have looked with contempt upon Arnold in purple. Think of Stonewall Jackson in his bloody shroud, and then think of Andrew Johnson in his pride of power.—But why speak of subjugation now? What is there in our present condition to make such an event is the least degree probable? We have resisted the utmost power of the enemy, now for three years, and are as unsubdued as ever! Contrast our present condition with what it was two years ago, when this Congress opened, and what is there to discourage us? The sad reverse at Spring Mill or Fishing Creek was them fresh in our minds; the Roanoke disaster had just occurred; Forts Henry and Donelson had just fallen; the coming calamities at Nashville and New Orleans were already sending forward the fatal omens that heralded their approach; and the army of Northern Virginia, a short time before bouyant with hope and resplendent with success, now weak and wasted, were actually preparing to fall back upon Richmond.—Who does not remember that dark and dismal 22d of February on which the President was inaugurated—with its thick clouds overhead, its rain dripping ceaselessly down, and the earnest, anxious countenances of the assembled multitude! Gloom rested on everything, but more especially on the minds of the people. Since then we have lost much territory and several strong points of defence; but consider what we have gained.—We have learned, in a great degree, to live within ourselves, and within ourselves to maintain and support our armies. We have learned to bear privation and suffering for the sake of our cause. The hearts of our people have become practised in the vicissitudes of war, pleased with success, but steady under misfortunes. High courage was always a characteristic of our people. We are now fast acquiring fortitude also. These, united, constitute the highest type of military character. Look to the change in the condition of our soldiers. Then, they were mostly undisciplined recruits, disappointed in the duration of the war, impatient of restraint, and anxious to return to their homes. Now, they are mostly well trained veterans, inured to the service, practised in arms, and having confidence both in themselves and their leaders.—Then, some were actually laying down their arms and quitting the field in the face of the foe; now, there is a fierce emulation among them who shall be foremost in re-enlisting for the war. Speak to them now of approaching conflict, and the wild shout that rings along their ranks and ascends to Heaven, gives token of the desperate valor with which in the approaching campaign they will rush upon the mercenaries who oppose them. With such a cause to defend, such soldiers to defend it, and a just God ruling over all, subjugation can never come—while the hearts of our people are true. Never! never! If, in a vain effort to save their property, or in a mad spirit of revenge for measures which they do not understand, or do not relish, our people should relax their efforts and bow their necks, of course the yoke would be placed upon them. But if they are resolved to struggle on through all the shifting phases of fortune, to bear all and suffer all for the cause: to give money, blood, life, everything that may be necessary, our ultimate triumph is, in my judgment, as sure as the coming of to-morrow's sun. But why doubt the people? Our cause has thus far been borne up on their loyal and steadfast hearts, as steadfast and loyal as any similar convulsion ever before displayed. Why should they now hesitate? Our foes have not displayed new qualities of magnanimity and great-heartedness, calculated to reconcile us to their rule; our honor is not less dear to us: our torn affections and ruined hopes plead not in behalf of our spoilers.—No! The people are resolved! They are self-devoted! They will make all needful sacrifices. The fires of Independence are burning brightly in their bosoms.

Civil commotions of this kind usually give birth to prodigies of military and civil greatness; but if there have been fewer instances of great individual superiority in this instance than in others, it is perhaps, because the qualities of true greatness are now more universally diffused throughout the mass of the people. We have not now a hero here and a hero there; every village and every hamlet, and almost every homestead, now has its hero. Qualities of heroism have found their way into the bosom of the softer sex, and men dare not, if they would, be otherwise than brave and true.

Go forth, then, fellow-members, and by word and deed stimulate their zeal, nerve their resolution, give them confidence in their rulers as well as in their cause, and fan the fires of independence, till, in their broad, bright light, every city and village and hamlet—every palace and cottage and hovel—shall glow and gleam and redden like a very furnace of patriotic ardor.

Victory sits far off on her mountain throne. Between us and her there may be defiles to be passed, ravines to be crossed, crumbling ledges to be surmounted, that may break beneath our feet. But if, notwithstanding all, we will move on with steady step and determined purpose, all these difficulties will be overcome, and soon, aye, sooner than we think, we shall seize her on her high seat, bring her home to ourselves, and enthrone her over our fortunes for long years to come.

Now, one word as to ourselves. I thank you, earnestly and cordially, for the kindness with which you have uniformly sustained me, in the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties with which I have been charged—more responsible and difficult than many people imagine.

I thank you, especially, for the kind testimony which you last evening bore, unanimously, to the faithfulness of my efforts, and I only regret that those efforts have not been sustained by a greater measure of ability on my part. And now, standing here, in this presence, with my hand upon my heart, and my face uplifted to Heaven, I protest, that in the performance of my duties as Speaker of this House, I have been actuated by no partiality, prejudices or ill-will, but have sought, so to do justice to all, as best to subserve the public good. And every member of this House will carry with him, when he leaves this Hall, my best wishes for his individual happiness and prosperity; and my earnest prayers will ascend to the fountain and source of all mercy that all of us who are yet spared, may live to see our contest successfully terminated, our liberties established, our country in peace and prosperity, and our own names remembered as those who, in its day of sore trial, did the State some service.

It only remains for me to pronounce, as I now do, 'that this House stands adjourned *sine die*.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S CORPS.—The only news received yesterday from this corps of the Yankee army was an official dispatch to the War Department, stating that our cavalry had thrown itself between Sherman's force and the enemy's cavalry moving to his assistance, and that every confidence was felt that a junction of the two columns would be prevented. Already some fighting had taken place, but no particulars were given.

Miscellaneous.

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
Superintend. and Acting President.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18-1m

To the Magistrates of Wake County.—You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday next (27th) to moree fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.

23-d5t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-wlm. DAVID OUTLAW.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regularly ppointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. H. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3aw4t Medical Director.

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for cash, EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.

P. J. TURNBULL,
8-5t Auctioneer.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., hnd removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Rail road Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.

ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF
Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE," translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A,, with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,
Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot,
18-12t *Columbia, S. C.*

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. as 19tf

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.

JOB WORK

OF all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with cheapness and despatch.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—83 Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM,
21-3t* Exchange Hotel.

Annual Meeting.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24-3tawd3m

The Bingham School.

Tuition to the end of the current term,	$150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets)	100

All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE.
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Attend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fittted up a first class BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Champoon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c.

Scott having had an experience of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first-class Barber shop.

18-6t* SCOTT & JIM.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run erranda, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully receiv d.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
Geo. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.—You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time. W. N. SHELTON,
General Agent for North Carolina.
Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. 18-1w.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.

Apply at this office. 15-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.

For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

$250 Reward.—Runaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock. W. H. JONES,
21-d3t* Agent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

Lost, between Kolesville and Raleigh, on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. Neathery, at the Adjutant Genoral's Office.

Feb. 23, 1864.—24-d3t*

$300 Reward.—Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.

23-d3t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

JOBWORK

Of all description neatly executed at this office

BLANKS

Executed with neatness and epatch at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE MONTH, A Kitchen in the immediate neighborhood of the Capitol. Communicate with Box 21, City Post Office, stating name, situation, terms, &c.
26-d3t

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCKville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Battle, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to organize the Company.

By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5t*

Office of C. S. Deposi tory,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to denomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

C. B. HARRISON,
26-d6t C. S. Depositary.

Newspaper Establishment for Sale.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For pr ce and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Attention! Capitalists!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t

☞ Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land.—One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days.

R. A. JENKINS,
Williamsboro', N. C.
Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

—————[Seal.]

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16d1f.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, February 26, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Important.

Chief Justice Pearson has decided that the act of Congress requiring the conscription of those persons who have heretofore furnished substitutes is unconstitutional, and of no binding effect. We have seen no other such decision In this connection he has also held that the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus*, DOES NOT apply to the cases of principals of substitutes.

We cannot believe that this decision of Judge Pearson will be received as a rule of action by the Government at Richmond. Nor ought it so to be. If these principals in North Carolina shall, by this "judicial lick," escape the service, universal discontent will pervade the army. Men will not comprehend how they can be forced into the service from South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, and the same class of men be exempt in this State. The effect of this decision, if allowed to stand, will be to open up a stream of immigration until North Carolina will become a common receptacle of all skulkers and shirkers. In addition to our own frogs, we shall have the *locusts* in all our borders.

But it will not be allowed to stand. The *Habeas Corpus* has been suspended in all cases of "attempts to avoid the service." These *attempts* had been made by escaping from the country, by forged exemptions, by fraud in procuring judicial discharges, and by the use and abuse of the privilege of *Habeas Corpus*. It was the intention of Congress to include all these, and any other case of an ATTEMPT—*whether by judicial process or otherwise—to avoid the service*. Congress foresaw how embarrassing and unjust would be the result of leaving this question of conscription to Judges scattered about, of different minds, different capacities, different prejudices and different sympathies. Congress further saw that the rights of citizens, their common constituency, would be better preserved by having the military affairs of the Government under uniform and settled regulations from the War Department—which would treat all Confederate citizens alike--exacting like services and allowing like exemptions. This is the plain sense and meaning of the act, whether expounded by any rule of right reason, common sense, or legal construction.

The next step, then, will be, that the Government will disregard the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and instruct its officers to return that they hold the body—as of a person "AVOIDING the military service."

Here then will be an issue at once grave and threatening. Will any Judge in North Carolina attach, for a contempt, the officer thus obeying the orders of the Government? Will any Judge seek to enforce such attachment?

If so, the Government will surely sustain its officers—and an issue is at our doors, which will demand from our State authorities the exercise of the highest order of judgment.—The Government can neither recede, nor tarry. It must move on. To pause were weakness; and delay more injurious than haste. Let this matter be at once understood by the people of North Carolina. The public necessity demands that the army should be filled. The Government means to fill it according to law. It means to judge the law for itself, and to judge it fairly and uniformly. Congress has enabled it to do so—and it does not mean to be thwarted in this action, now become vitally essential to its own and the national existence.

The army will support it—for the army feels the need of men—and welcomes every effort to obtain them.

The citizens at home having sons, brothers, husbands, relatives and friends owe to them as well as to the country, to support the Government.

Fellow citizens, look this matter calmly in the face. It were better to yield a patriotic submission, than produce conflict. Be assured the Government has law and justice, as it has strength and nerve on its side.

Read the following forcible and appropriate extracts from the writings of Gen. Washington:

"Certain I am, that unless Congress speaks in a more decisive tone, unless they are vested with powers by the several States, competent to the great purposes of the war, or assume them as matter of right, and they and the States respectively act with more energy than they hitherto have done, that our cause is lost. We can no longer drudge on in the old way. By ill-timing the adoption of measures, by delays in the execution of them, or by unwarrantable jealousies, we incur enormous expenses, and derive no benefit from them.—One State will comply with a requisition from Congress, another neglects to do it; a third executes it by halves, and all differ in the manner, the matter, or so much in point of time, that we are always working up hill, and, while such a system as the present one, or rather want of one, prevails, we ever shall be unable to apply our strength or resources to any advantage.

"This, my dear Sir, is plain language to a member of Congress; but it is the language of truth and friendship. It is the result of long thinking, close application, and strict observation. I see one head gradually changing into thirteen—I see one army branching into thirteen, and instead of looking up to Congress as the Supreme controling power of the *Country*, considering themselves as dependent on their respective States. In a word, I see the power of Congress declining too fast the consequence and respect which are due to them as the great representative body of America, and am fearful of the consequences."

The Currency Bill.

Congress was obliged to do some positive [act] to reform the currency. The public mind [could] run to riot in the extraordinary condition [of] the monetary interests of the nation. Speculation was rampant and uncontrollable; confidence had been swamped, and "hide and go seek" had become the game of hoarders whom no impulse of patriotism and no dash of venture could induce into risks—and the necessaries of life were being put out of reach. The poor had begun to want, in the midst of charity. The army, whose support was indispensable to the existence of the nation, had to be supported by tithes and impressments. The Government, oppressed by heavy exactions, could only meet the demands by further exhaustion of its credit. Agitators added to the general evil, by frogging the land with their croaks, by denouncing the government, and inviting insurrection. Want of confidence was becoming universal, and the broad road was fast widening into a slough of destruction.

Congress has met the necessities boldly—fully—and we think successfully. The disease was deep-seated, malignant and rapidly developing symptoms of fatality. The operation may been sharp, and to the roots, and the eradication painful in the extreme. But the cure will be permanent, if the patient takes ordinary care.

The main features of the bill require:

That all notes not bearing interest, of a denomination above five dollars, shall be funded before the 1st of April next, in the registered bonds drawing four per cent. interest, or suffer a taxation of 33⅓ per cent. of their face. After being thus taxed, these notes may be funded as before, until the 1st of January, 1865.

Notes of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, shall, in addition to the above, be taxed ten per cent. per month after the first of April, shall cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and shall not be exchangeable for the new issue proposed by the Government. And the notes of no denomination as above stated, shall be funded after the 1st of January, 1865, and all which may not have been exchanged for the new issue, will then be taxed one hundred per cent.

The present effect of this legislation seems to be to withdraw the notes of the lowest denominations from the market, and to increase prices 33⅓ per cent. on commodities offered for sale. This is an effect wholly illegitimate, and is purely the result of panic—and will favor only the speculator who furthers and promotes it. The high prices had already been the growth of inordinate depreciation, having no reference to the value of the article or of any relative value between the currency and specie. There is therefore no reason in the argument that prices ought now to advance to the amount of the tax, "in order to obtain the usual rate of profit on agricultural or commercial capital." That is already obtained by a four per cent. obligation, to be receivable in payment of all Government dues payable in 1864, except export and import duties. The capitalist who parts with his currency now for these obligations, gets in exchange for a depreciated and depreciating property, one of an actual, fixed standard value; a property to be greatly needed—whose par worth can only be jeopardized by the faliure of the National cause. In other words—for one hundred dollars that will this moment buy an article and in ten minutes will lack ten per cent., of doing so, he gets a hundred dollar certificate or bond, registered and receivable for taxes, which beyond all peradventure will be good for a hundred dollars for this purpose, or good for this amount when sold to another, or good for this amount if in the revolutions of commercial matters four per cent. becomes to be considered a fair profit on a safe permanent investment.

The buyer then, who submits to be chiseled in the market by purchasing now, when he can wait five weeks, inflicts his own evil and volunteers a contribution to greed and avarice. On the other hand, the manifest interest of every man who has food or other articles for sale, is now to crowd the markets, while money is abundant, and sell for fair profit; for he may be assured that the redundant circulation will be absorbed as rapidly as the blood rushes from a severed jugular. No hundred dollar note will stay out in the cold in order to buy an entrance after the first of April at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. or risk to catch a languishing consumption of ten per cent. a month afterwards. When this absorption does take place, and currency is reduced within the limit of necessary demand and supply, then at once its value appreciates. It will be hard to get. Something to sell must come forth, in order to buy it. Heavy taxes then rising up will demand to be settled—and then money will rule the market, and the market must submit in price, out of its necessity for money.

Confidence established—and it follows beyond a possibility, that demand and supply will control prices, disrobed of the intervening influence of inflation and redundancy. It took the English House of Commons a very long number of years to comprehend how depreciation of currency alone, was produced by redundancy—and how this depreciation inflated prices irrespective of the value of coin and bullion. It took the Bank Directors still longer to find out this simple matter of finance. Both for this long time clung to an idea that some appreciation of specie intermingled in the matter. But the financial enigma received its solution after numerous reports, and now, the received opinion is, that a diamond is valuable because it is a jewel the most rare; make it common as charcoal, and it would be probably not worth as much. Any young beau will recognize the fact, that if twelve young ladies are at a cotillion party with eight young men, there is a redundancy—the currency is depreciated, and a beau who adds an even, to make his [pro]nunciation, finds no difficulty in finding [a] supply of the redundant circulation. On the other hand, and the beau will find no place [to] set—reduce the redundancy and appreciation at once occurs and possession only becomes possible to a high order of exchangeable produce.

Here is this financial question illustrated upon a standard of value above gold or precious ones.

The sum of the whole matter is—that he will prove a wise man, who brings his produce in, sells it at reasonable profit, invests his money in four per cent bonds, and holds enough to pay his own taxes and to sell to his neighbor who will not have been as provident as himself.

And he will be equally wise who, having a little money, does not allow it to burn a hole in his pocket, but goes now to the depository and gets a four per cent. certificate or bond, instead of squandering it on something he can do without, at the present speculative demands.

Both will, in this way, exchange a money which many causes had conspired to depress, into the full value of its face—into a property well secured by the good faith of a nation, whose rank and independence will soon be established.

We shall notice other features of the bill hereafter.

Good Advice Gratis.

Among the roaring Lions that go about seeking whom they may devour, and one of the largest, most insatiable of the species, is PANIC. This wild beast springs from his lair at a single bound, and rushes on his prey with a violence defying restraint and overwhelming opposition. Panic is a disease, as much as small pox—sudden, infectious and fatal. Armies in the field—veteran, disciplined and brave—have been suddenly seized with panic—paralyzed and prostrated. Massena's indomitable braves—who broke the seige of Genoa, once took flight under a panic, and ran away from an inferior force, as much astonished as these were consternated. Commercial and financial panics have occurred periodically, producing the wildest ruin and bankruptcy. Currency changes provoke panics, and greedy and rapacious roaring lions stimulate and aggravate them, in order to gorge their appetite out of the spoils of the excitement. The proper weapons of defence, are coolness, self-possession and common sense. First, officials, having the public interest in their hands, must exercise these qualities, that they fall not into the vortex of panic.—This is doubly incumbent on them, both for their individual interest and for those interests that are entrusted to them.

Corporations, created for the public good, dependent on the public favor, expectant of the public approval, and powerful for the public service—beware of Panics. You are eminently in command to direct the defence against them. The people draw quiet, calm and encouragement from the action of Corporations, as they preserve their equanimity in moments of panics.

We direct the foregoing remarks to the present state of public feeling on the late currency bill. There is no need of alarm or excitement. The path is very plain to all those who wish to adapt their condition to the new order of things. Read our article on the Currency Bill.

We have read again the agitation points of Mr. R. P. Dick's late circular. Mr. Dick is now the main feature in the agitation move. Wiser heads have drawn out of sight. Mr. Dick's brawny muscles can alone support the agitation. Mr. Dick holds the baby—a "cradle joy"—the dear thing—the more of a "cradle joy" to its present nurse, because all its cruel papas have gone and deserted it. Where are Senator E. G. Reade, W. W. Holden, Ed. Patrick, Thos. B. Long, D. F. Caldwell, Esquire, "our old classmate," Dr. J. T. Leach, the rejuvenated T. Hardy, Sec'y, and HON. S. (one of the elect, misnamed,) Christian? Can't any one of these immortals, whom our list has perpetuated—can't any one or all of them SPELL Father Dick awhile and tend to "cradle joy," turn and turn about?

What a sad thing it is to see ungrateful *parients* neglect their own offspring in so many cruel ways. Here was, a week ago, a great, big-headed, and apparently hard-headed, thumping child strong and active—a "cradle joy" as might inspire pride; now, a poor, weak, puling, fretful infant—screams like it had worms—no longer a joy to any body, but become a "cradle sorrow"—and all owing to the inattention and neglect of the paternal parients. One thing we can say: Mr. Dick deserves credit for constancy. We always knew he was politically bull-headed—we mean determined and firm in his own way. Then we would say to Mr. Dick:

ocky-a-by baby on the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby and cradle and all."

The whole of Mr. Dick's circular, "cradle joy" and all, will be in a few weeks transferred to the nursing of Geo. Mills Joy—YANKEE—and through his columns will be sent North; and the Yankees in Massachusetts, as they read this out-pouring of a malcontent, will take new faith in North Carolina's readiness for re-union; and recruiting officers on Nassau street, New York, will say to their gang—Look here! We know this man Dick: He is the first man in North Carolina—"a dash there"—and the old State is back in the Union. And thus new devils are enlisted to come here, and to poor, heart-stricken and bereaved mothers, bring not CRADLE—but household, home, world-wide sorrow, grief and desolation—while Mr. Dick, with his "cradle joys" and the other follies of his communication, is wholly ignorant of the evil he has done.

Gov. Vance Before the People.

The Governor has just addressed the people at Wilkesboro' and at Statesville. We are informed that at both these places he took decided ground AGAINST the *Convention agitation*—and appealed to the people to heed his counsel and have nothing to do with this mischievous movement. This is no more than we expected from Gov. Vance. Indeed we should not have been surprised if he had availed himself of an earlier opportunity, to throw the weight of his influence against this dangerous evil. We sincerely hope the Governor will not stop short in his good work—but, heart and soul, will give his aid to the Confederate Government, so as to suffer no shirkers to cover themselves under the cloak of his protection, to escape service.

It will be a great satisfaction to all loyal men, to be able to support the State and Confederate Governments as a unit in the cause of the war. If Governor Vance will add to the benefits he has conferred upon the soldiers, by efficiently assisting the authorities at Richmond in their efforts to FILL *the army*, he will deserve well of his country, and all its loyalty will rally to his support.

Mr. Speaker Bocock.

The address of this distinguished officer of the House of Representatives on the pronouncement of its adjournment *sine die*, closes the orthodox manifestations which, emanating originally with the army, have been responded to by the President, by the two Houses of Congress, and again by their presiding officers,—now go forth to animate the popular vigor, to stir the popular energy, and inspire the popular confidence. The address of Mr. Bocock takes rank among the best in zealous, fervent outpourings of eloquent devotion. It will be read with eager interest, and approved and remembered. It consecrates the Speaker to a new station in the affections of the people. It will bear its fruits in stimulating relaxed zeal, and impetizing a slackening faith—and it will go to record for its author and for the cause, as a useful implement in working out the grand result.

SCRAPS.

Agitators, stand aghast! Croakers, lift up your voices and croak:

NOBLE RESOLUTIONS—Lowry's gallant brigade is composed of the 16th, 42d and 45th Alabama regiments, and the 32d and 45th Mississippi consolidated, and is attached to Cleburne's division. The noble men of this brigade, when re-enlisting, declared: "We'll fight, if the Government will give us meat and bread—if they cannot do this, on bread alone; with shoes, if we can obtain them—if not, barefooted."

What an unprofitable trip Sherman must have had, except for malignant injury. There was not even stragglers enough "to steal a chicken." Yankeedom will hardly *crow* over this enterprise.

Nevertheless, Sherman's route has been marked by the usual cold-blooded atrocities. Jackson, Brandon, Morton, Clinton and Raymond have been committed to the flames.—Dwellings and out-houses, buildings and farming utensils, in the country along his path, have shared the same fate. This compact column of "*hell*"-bound villians, have ploughed a deep furrow of desolation through the hearts of the people of Mississippi, and awakened a stern and determined spirit of revenge in the bosoms of her wronged and outraged citizens. We fervently pray that the hour of retribution is at hand. Then that other alternative than Mobile, will be transferred from cap to body, as these fit inhabitants are labelled and directed to their destination.

More Cheering News.

Our telegrams of yesterday brought the welcome intelligence, that Sherman has been stopped at Meridian—that the grand combination of movements against Mobile had failed—that the corps of 30,000 had eaten up its twenty days rations, and had been cut off from the cavalry reinforcements—that a retreat by every available route back towards Vicksburg, had been begun—and that this hungry, disappointed and baffled crew were closely pressed by our troops under Forrest and Lee, who had surrounded Greirson, capturing many prisoners.

This is glorious news—and we hope for better. The picture at present is, that the invader is fleeing, east and west, before Gen'ls Polk and Finnegan.

P. S.—See Telegraphic column for more good news from Gen. Polk.

Those Bivalves at the old "Journal Office" stand, are fine, fat and luscious. We have tried them and know. Send in early this morning before they are all gone.

"PRESIDENT DAVIS AND HIS ADMINISTRATION," by A. Abrams.—We have received a pamphlet bearing this title. It is a defence of President Davis against the attack made on his administration by Mr. E. A. Pollard. It can be had for $1, by addressing the Author, care of Intelligencer, Atlanta, Ga.

In justice to Mr. McGowan, we publish with pleasure the following certificate:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

I hereby certify, as a matter of simple justice to Mr. Patrick McGowan, Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, that on the 18th day of February, he called my attention to the fact that on that day none of the Raleigh papers were in his hands for distribution, except one Confederate. He asked me to examine the Lables on the bags, or pouches.—There were none but such as were labled Petersburg and Richmond; and the Conductor, the Baggage Agent and Express Agent, were called in by Mr. McGowan, at the same time, and were present at the examination.

P. A. DUNN,
Sup't R. & G. R. R.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb 23.

The enemy opened fire on Fort Powell at half past ten. A dispatch this evening, says six mortar and four gunboats shelled all day and fired 504 shots. No casualties and no damage.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 25.

Deserters that have recently entered our lines, report the enemy sending the sick back to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. It is also reported, on the contrary, that the enemy is fortifying, as if expecting us to attack. The enemy has received no reinforcements lately.

Good News from Gen. Polk.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

An official telegram from Gen. Polk, transmitting a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Lee, dated Starksville, Miss., the 23rd, was received this afternoon. Gen. Lee says Gen. Forrest reports severe fighting all day yesterday ten miles south of Pontotoc. Forty of the enemy killed, and one hundred captured. Our loss not so heavy. We also captured four or five pieces of artillery.

Fighting commenced near Okalona late this evening, and was obstinate, as the enemy was forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check and save his pack mules from stampede.—The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge of the enemy's whole force. We repulsed them with heavy loss, and completely routed them.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

The Enquirer of this morning states editorially, that the assignment of General Bragg to duty at the seat of Government under the President, was made with the knowlenge and approval of Gens. Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard—all his superiors in rank.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 25.

Our army is in line of battle at Tunnel Hill. A sharp engagement took place yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy, lasting half the day. Wolford's cavalry, backed by a regiment of infantry, attacked our line and were repulsed three times. One hundred Yankee saddles in the first assault were emptied.

The artillery fired shot, and our ten-inch rifled Parrott's did great execution.

One cavalry and two infantry brigades of Yankees are at Lafitte.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

DALTON, Feb. 25.

Night.—Heavy artillery skirmishing along our lines at intervals all day, with occassional volleys of musketry—both sides evidently manœuvring for position. Casualties trifling.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

146 shots fired at the city during the last 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock this evening. The enemy are busy working on Dixon's Island, erecting batteries commanding Schooner Creek opposite Secessionville.

Prisoners taken in Florida represent their forces much demoralized in consequence of their defeat and loss of a great number of officers in the engagement.

[For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In times like the present, when our whole resources and energies are taxed in the maintenance of our liberties, it is well enough to advert to the past—to periods wherein other people have been subjected to a like ordeal. The lessons from history are of the utmost importance to those who heed them, as illustrating in what has consisted the safety of a State or what has impelled its downfall. In all ages of the world in times of great danger, there has existed a Moses or an Aaron to whom the multitude have instinctively turned for guidance and deliverance. But even in the days of these great and good men, under the very shadows of Mount Sinai, and while the voice of the Eternal was being heard, the discordant notes of faction rung through the Israelitish camp, and there were those who fain would have turned their backs upon the promised land which was held up to them in prospective, for the flesh pots and bondage of Egypt. Thus hath it always been

The historic page, however bright, however glorious, is but too often marked by the story of treason, of faction and of human perverseness. The same immortal pen that recorded the heroic deeds of the three hundred Spartans at Thermopylæ, recorded also the perfidy of Ephialtes. The stern virtues of a Cato and of a Cicero are handed down to us, side by side with the dark and damning character of a Cataline. And thus from the birth of a new era down to our own days, the annals of the times are but the annals in part of human weakness and human depravity. But I will come more directly to the purpose I have in view. I have said that in times of great danger the multitude instinctively turn to some great and good man for guidance and deliverance. In the dark days of the old Revolution, that man was George Washington, a man to whom the public voice has been unanimous in attributing all those qualities of the head and heart that enoble and exalt our nature. It was to be presumed that such a character would have commanded the universal respect and support of his countrymen. But such was not the fact. The wise and judicious measures inaugurated by Gen'l Washington for the public safety, were often thwarted and made of no effect by the dissensions and factious temper of the times. In a letter to a member of the Continental Congress, he says:

"Certain I am, that unless Congress speaks in a more decisive tone, unless they are vested with powers by the several States, competent to the great purposes of the war, or assume them as matter of right, and they and the States respectively act with more energy than they hitherto have done, that our cause is lost. We can no longer drudge on in the old way. By ilitiming the adoption of measures, by delays in the execution of them, or by unwarantable jealousies, we incur enormous expenses, and derive no benefit from them.—One State will comply with a requisition from Congress, another neglects to do it; a third executes it by halves, and all differ in the manner, the matter, or so much in point of time, that we are always working up hill, and, while such a system as the present one, or rather want of one, prevails, we ever shall be unable to apply our strength or resources to any advantage.

"This, my dear Sir, is plain language to a member of Congress; but it is the language of truth and friendship. It is the result of long thinking, close application, and strict observation. I see one head gradually changing into thirteen—I see one army branching into thirteen, and instead of looking up to Congress as the Supreme controling power of the *Country*, considering themselves as dependent on their respective States. In a word, I see the power of Congress declining too fast the consequence and respect which are due to them as the great representative body of America, and am fearful of the consequences."

Thus spoke Gen. Washington in the times that "tried men's souls;" and doubtless the soul of that great and good man was sorely vexed and grieved at the madness and folly of his countrymen. It was in contemplating the unhappy condition of things by which he was surrounded, that his fancy wandered into the future and led him to behold the thirteen pillars, upon which rested the fair fabric consecrated by so much patriot blood, crumbling in pieces, while treason and faction were holding high carnival where stood freedom's altars. But God, who is a God of justice and mercy, had in reserve for Washington a more pleasing vision—the abasement of faction and the triumph of order and harmony among the Colonists. It was amid the dissensions of his country, that he wrote a letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, from which I make the following extract:

"I wish the Legislature could be engaged to vest the Executive with plenipotentiary powers. I should then expect everything practicable from your abilities and zeal. *This is not a time for formality and ceremony. The crisis in every point of view is extraordinary, and extraordinary expedients are necessary.* I am decided in this opinion."

What, says the modern politician Gen'l Washington, *pater patriæ*, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—can it be possible that he was in favor of the concentration of power into the hands of one man! Lest your *holy* indignation, Mr. Politician, may induce you to sin by railing that great and good man a tyrant, as favoring the usurpation of the liberties of the people, read again what he says: "The crisis in every point of view is extraordinary, and extraordinary expedients are necessary." Gen'l Washington was not only a warriors but a statesman, and comprehended well the necessity of unity and energy in the prosecution of the great work which was before him. That he had grievously felt the want of them, is shown as well by his private as his public correspondence.

Thus, Messrs. Editors, by referring to the records of the past, we find many and striking analogies between the present and the old revolutionary period. As was the case then, so now, we have men discussing the propriety of withdrawing from the Confederacy and falling back upon State soveregnty, and the voice of the immortal Washington is heard warning of the disastrous consequences to their liberties from such a mistaken step. As was the case then, so now, the discordant voice of faction is heard in opposition to every measure tending to give unity and strength to freedom's cause. And finally, we have the same species of vultures preying upon the misfortunes of their country that the Colonists had. But in despite of foes within and foes without, the young star of the Confederacy will continue to rise until it shall attain that exalted position to which it is destined in the galaxy of nations.

P.

From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb, 23, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Two more deserters were hanged here on yesterday—Wm. Irvin Hill and Elijah Kellum. The former deserted from the 41st N. C. regiment, and the latter was an enrolled conscript. Kellum appeared to be very much affected at the gallows, and met his fate with much reluctance. He prayed fervently to the last, and bid the world and the large concourse of citizens and soldiers who witnessed the execution, a final and everlasting farewell; in a loud and distinct voice as the trap gave way. Hill appeared to be more self-composed, and had but little to say. Their spiritual advisers on the occasion were the Rev. Mr. Paris, of Hoke's brigade, and the Rev. J. J. Hines of the M. E. Church—who accompanied them to the scaffold.

News from the front last night represent all as quiet. However there is a rumor going the rounds, to the effect that the Yankees are reinforcing below; that two Connecticut regiments arrived at Newbern within the last five days.

DIED,

At his residence in the County of Warren, on the 22nd ult., HENRY L. PLUMMER, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

In the death of Dr. Plummer, his family, friends, Church and country have sustained a loss, which, those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, know cannot be supplied. An amiable man, an accomplished gentleman and an exemplary christian. In life he was beloved, honored and respected, and in death had strong assurances of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. *B.

New Advertisements.

A LOT OF VERY FINE CHEWING TOBACco on sale on good terms at
27-d6t* TOWLES'.

COTTON CARDS.

AT the last County Court it was ordered that the Executive Committee receive the Cotton Cards intended for the county of Wake, and in pursuance of said order, the Cards have been placed in the hands of M. B. Royster, Esq., Raleigh, for distribution. Sub-Agents will apply to him, get the Cards and supply their districts.

NATHAN IVEY,
27-d2t Chm'n Ex. Com.

RECRUITS UNDER 18 WANTED.

A FEW more recruits under 18 years, can be received in Capt. Galloway's Company, by reporting themselves on or before the 1st day of March. This Company is organized under a special order from the Secretary of War, for local duty at Salisbery, N. C.

W. R. SNEAD.
Recruiting Officer.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20.—26-d4t

Large and Extensive Sale of Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

PANNILL & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at Auction, Four or Five Thousand packages of Manufactured Tobacco, of all qualities and descriptions, embracing every variety and style, including some of the most celebrated brands in the Confederacy. Particulars as to brands, &c., at sale. Terms Cash.

26-d4t

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, Screws, Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; also, a lot of loose Tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kittrell's and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst., a lot containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and other necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemaker's Shop.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. D. C. & J. M. POOL.
Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864. 24-d2t*

WANTED—1000 LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED. The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-d1w P. FERRALL.